

**C. crinita** Lam., var. **gynandra** (Schwein.) Schwein. & Torr.  
Slightly less frequent than the typical form.

**C. crinita** Lam., var. **minor** Boott. Merrimac River, Dracut  
(C. W. Swan, July 20, 1882); Ayer (W. H. Manning, Aug. 13, 1882).

**C. cristata** Schwein. Boston, off Brookline Ave., large colony  
at this place, growing in sandy soil, filled ground (F. F. Forbes, July 14,  
1907); Framingham, border of swamp by road, but on dry ground,  
a few plants (F. F. Forbes, July 16, 1904).

C. H. KNOWLTON  
J. A. CUSHMAN  
WALTER DEANE  
A. K. HARRISON } *Committee on  
Local Flora.*

## A PUBESCENT VARIETY OF *VACCINIUM VACILLANS*.

M. L. FERNALD.

MR. GEORGE L. KIRK has recently sent from Rutland, Vermont,  
specimens of a *Vaccinium* which has all the characteristics of the  
common *V. vacillans* Kalm except that its mature leaves and twigs  
are pubescent. In the words of Mr. Kirk: "The blueberry I find  
on a dry sandy hillside, growing near ledges with typical *Vaccinium  
vacillans* and differing from it in the slight pubescence of the under  
side of the leaves. It occurs only in small quantities while the ordi-  
nary species of blueberries grow in abundance in favorable localities  
on different parts of the same hill." Typical *V. vacillans* has the  
twigs and foliage quite glabrous and the pubescent extreme of the  
species has more than once caused some questioning among those  
who know it. In 1870 the same variation was collected at Rolla,  
Missouri, and upon the specimen sent to Dr. Gray, the collector com-  
mented: "Most like *V. vacillans* but leaves . . . pubescent beneath."  
Others have collected the plant, and we now know it from a wide  
range of territory. As a variety it seems well marked and is parallel  
to *V. pensylvanicum*, var. *myrtilloides* (Michx.) Fernald discussed in  
1908 (*RHODORA*, x. 147). This extreme variation of *V. vacillans*  
may be called

VACCINIUM VACILLANS, var. **crinitum**, n. var., foliis subtus ramulisque pilosis.—VERMONT: in dry sand, Rutland, June 15, 1910, G. L. Kirk (TYPE, in Gray Herb.). NEW YORK: Niagara Falls, Wm. Rhoades. ONTARIO: east of Leamington, May 31, 1901, J. Macoun, no. 54,230. VIRGINIA: Isle of Wight County, near Franklin, June, 1893, A. A. Heller, no. 993; near Luray, alt. 3000 ft., August 10, 1901, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Steele, no. 66. TENNESSEE: Lookout Mountain, April 19, 1906, J. R. Churchill. MISSOURI: Rolla, August, 1870, collector unknown; rocky hills, St. Louis County, May, June, 1879, H. Eggert.

#### GRAY HERBARIUM.

A COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE TERM LABRADOR IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Professor M. L. Fernald in his most valuable paper in the July RHODORA says on page 120 that for the sake of "clearness of record" he restricts the term "Labrador" to the narrow eastern coastal strip belonging to Newfoundland. As the term "Labrador" is so often used for the whole Labrador Peninsula — a distinct geographical region east and north of a line drawn from the foot of James Bay to a point where the 50th parallel strikes the coast — it seems to me of the utmost importance for the sake of "clearness of record" that the term "Newfoundland Labrador" should be used where the eastern coastal strip alone is referred to. "Ungava Labrador" and "Canadian Labrador" are also perfectly distinctive terms. The term just given for the last named region in the Labrador Peninsula is to be preferred to "Saguenay County, Quebec," for that County extends some distance to the south of the boundary of the Labrador Peninsula, and Professor Fernald admits that the County is too large for the ready localization of a given point.

It is to be noted that zoologists generally include the whole peninsula when they speak of Labrador. For example in Dr. Grenfell's book on Labrador the lists of mammals, of birds, of mollusks, of crustacea and of insects all include the whole peninsula. The map of the whole peninsula in this book is labelled in the list of illustrations "Map of Labrador," while the eastern coastal strip is labelled on the map itself "Dependency of Newfoundland." It is to be remembered that Audubon's famous trip to Labrador was entirely outside of Newfoundland Labrador, and that the "Lure of the Labrador Wild" that brought poor Hubbard to his death was in the Ungava district.